

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1876.

NO. 29.

VOL. IX.

Lumber and Hardware.

INDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

Agricultural Implements,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

IN FOARD & COMEGYS' WAREHOUSE,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Heckendorn, Wiley, Moore, Concave and Farmer's Friend PLOWS; Plow Castings, Grindstones, Pumps, Scales, Corn Shellers, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes and Rakes.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Iron and Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, Blacksmith Supplies, Chain Traces, Hames, Trowels, Nails, Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Files, Chisels, Levels, Plumb Bevels, Wrenches, Hammers, Hammers, Hobs, Spokes, Shovel, Long and Short Arms, Claws, Spikes, Enameled Cloth, Gun Canvas, &c., &c.

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Sailors, Shoemakers and others, with many Household articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.

No trouble to show goods. [mar 18]

Lumber and Hardware.

G. E. HUKILL,

Successor to

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

Opposite the R. R. Depot,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Hardware, and General Building Material, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Mouldings, Paints, Putty, Bricks, Building Lime, Hair, Etc. Constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

AVERRILL CHEMICAL PAINT, TOWN AND COUNTRY PAINT, (Ready-Mixed.)

"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps and everything in the building line.

Having made arrangements with large wholesale dealers, I am well prepared to furnish you with any kind of building, such as I do not have in stock, direct from wholesale dealers, thereby securing the lowest prices possible to be obtained.

Give me a call, and get my prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5-18.

WORDEN

Planing and Moulding Mills, Sash, Door, Blind and Peach Basket Factory.

AND LUMBER YARD.

I would call attention to my large stock of white pine Hemlock Lumber always in stock. Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shutters & Mouldings, which I will sell at city prices. Buying my lumber by car, I am enabled to offer extraordinary inducements in prices. Inquiries by mail receive prompt attention. All kinds of mill work to order. Peach baskets a specialty in their season.

J. E. WORDEN,

Smyrna, Del.

APRIL 1875.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, AND CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.

G. E. HUKILL

SUCCESSION TO—

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

DEALER IN

LUMBER AND GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

HARDWARE—Building, Household and Agricultural.

PAINTS—"AVERRILL" and "TOWN and COUNTRY"—all colors; ready mixed; the best and cheapest—in quarts, gallons and larger quantities.

PUMPS—"BLATCHLEY'S" CUCUMBER WOOD—acknowledged the best.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

IN Middletown.

Eliason & Benson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STOVES,

HEATERS, RANGES,

AND TIN WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have in stock the most popular and best Parlor, Cook and Room Stoves manufactured, among them, are found the Home, Bon Ton, Merton, Loyal, Flamingo, Thermos, Bon Ton, Florence, Charm, Bell, Regulator, Centennial, Palace Cook, Golden Eagle, Eureka, Combination Cook, Wabash, Model Complete, Victor Cook, Pretty Range, Pet Range, and can furnish on short notice any other we manufacture.

We invite special attention to the Regulator "Revolving Top" for convenience. Supplies anything in the stove line ever offered in this market.

Stores repaired on the shortest notice.

Roofing and spouting a specialty.

We hope by giving our personal attention to business, and making moderate charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

Give us a call. ELIASON & BENSON, Middletown, Del.

Middletown Director.

Select Poetry.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS—T. E. Hur, President; Tuos. Massey, Jr., Secretary; Jas. H. Scowdrick, G. W. Wilson, Wm. W. Wilson.

TREASURER—Isaac Jones.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—W. C. Walker.

CONSTABLE AND POLICEMAN—L. B. Lee.

LAMPLIGHTER—L. B. Lee.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

John A. Reynolds.

TRUSTEES OF THE ACADEMY.

John P. Cochran, Pres.; Henry Davis, Treas.; Samuel Pennington, Secretary; James Kenedy, G. Gibbs, R. T. Cochran, N. Williams.

PRINCIPAL OF ACADEMY—T. S. Stevens.

OFFICERS OF CITIZENS' NAT'L BANK.

DIRECTORS—Henry Clayton, B. Gibbs, B. T. Biggs, John Reynolds, James Colbert, C. Fenimore, M. E. Walker, J. B. Cawley, Joseph Biggs.

PRESIDENT—Henry Clayton.

CASHIER—J. R. Hall.

TREASURER—J. R. Hall.

DIRECTORS OF TOWN HALL CO.

J. M. Cox, Pres.; Samuel Pennington, Sec.; J. R. Hall, Treas.; R. A. Cochran, Jas. Culbertson, Jas. H. Scowdrick, Wm. H. Barr.

CHURCHES.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. John Paton, D. D. Pastor. Divine service every "Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. St. Paul's—Rev. S. W. C. Alexander, Pastor. Every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S—Rev. C. W. C. Alexander, Pastor.

ST. MARY'S—Rev. L. G. Matlock, D. D. Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7:30 p.m.

COLORED METHODIST—Rev. N. Morris, Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p.m.

ENIGMAS OF JUSTICE.

Paul Feval, in one of his subtle and sensational romances, in which the intricate web woven by a "doctor in crime" is traced beneath an apparently simple tragic event, arranges French justice and justice as too much absorbed in system and theology. The courts are the slaves of appearance; the "instruction" or preliminary examination of a crime moves in the narrow groove to which it has been confined by tradition. The motto of Feval's remarkable novel, "Le Dernier Vivant," is to show how easily, under the French system, a masterly conjurer in crime can divert the eyes of justice from the real criminal. Indeed, the history of English and American, as well as of French justice, is almost as notable for its miscarriages as for its triumphs. It is true that in these days justice seldom errs in hanging or imprisoning the wrong man—such cases as that of Bourne, in Vermont, who was condemned to death for the murder of a man who opportunity turned up alive and well on the eve of the execution of his supposed assassin, are exceedingly rare. If justice arrests and tries an innocent person, the restrictions of the law are commonly sufficient to protect him by at least giving him the benefit of a doubt. The failures of justice more often consist in letting criminals free for want of evidence. Men of whose guilt the outer world have no moral doubt, escape by the inadmissibility of evidence, which would convict them, by the fine-spun reasonings and artificial theories of crafty counsel, and sometimes, doubtless, by the pity, the excessive timidity, and even the prejudices or corruption of juries.

Justice is human, and therefore prone to err. It would be treating justice unjustly were we not to recognize the various intricate, bewildering difficulties by which, especially in cases of grave crime, it is surrounded. While insisting that justice should do wise and thorough work, we must not forget that the struggle between the blind goddess with the even scales and crime is always an uneven one. Crime is dark, tortuous and crafty. It often chooses its own ground. It has ample opportunity, before it strikes, for concealment and defence. It is easier to propound a puzzle of which you have the key than to guess it out. It is easier for a man to hide a pistol—

—a pistol or a knife—than for ten men to find it. Before a criminal is taken he knows that he is suspected; he is aware, to some degree, at least, of the steps that are being taken for his detection. He is more watchful than the most skillful detective, for, if the detective is laboring to sustain a reputation, the criminal is defending life, or at least liberty.

So justice is almost always in

presence of a puzzle, which criminal ingenuity, sharpened in proportion to the stake at issue, makes as complicated as possible. Almost every mysterious case of crime is to be solved by what is called "circumstantial evidence." That is, it is a crime which no eye except those of the criminal and his victim has seen committed, the guilt of which must be inferred from the proof of surrounding and accusing circumstances. In such cases the liability of justice to err is almost indefinite, the prospect of certainty is more or less dim, evidence shows that often accusations envelop and close around an innocent man.

Yet, the collection and array of circumstantial evidence have become, in

process of time, a science. Not only

authorities strictly technical and legal, but writers of learning outside the limits

of the legal profession, have arranged and classified the methods of solving

the commission of a crime and the identity of its perpetrator. Greatest, per-

haps, among these was Jeremy Ben-

tham, whose "Rationale of Judicial Evidence" is an admirable analysis of this species of proof. The crimes which are committed "far from any human eye, ear, or dwelling place, in the darkness of the night, in the solitude of the forest or the ocean, or in the misty recesses of the impenetrable past," must be discovered and brought home by proof of a chain of facts, the conclusion from which is irresistible, a conclusion to which every discovered fact must point, and with which every such fact must be consistent. According to Ben-

tham, every crime witnessed must in-

clude some or all of the following cir-

cumstances, and no others: They must

be proved by reference to a disposition

or character of the accused indicating a motive; to preparations for the crime; to opportunities to commit it; to instru-

ments for the work; to the viola-

tion of some person or thing; to the

possession of the fruits of the crime; to

concealment of it; to the fear of dis-

covery; and, finally, to confessions

made of its commission.

We doubt if there ever happened a

more remarkable case of what is

termed "judicial murder" than the fa-

mous case of Eliza Fenning. The tragic

history of that unhappy young woman,

whose well remembered by old Lon-

doners, is probably forgotten, or at

least but little known in the United

States. Eliza Fenning was a fair girl

of twenty-two, of more than usual intel-

ligence for one of her class; bright,

coquettish, but well-disposed and ami-

able. The daughter of a poor couple

who dwelt in High Holborn, on the

very spot where Day & Martin's black-

ing establishment now stands, she was

employed as a cook in the family of a

Mr. Turner, a law stationer in Chan-

cery lane. The family consisted of the

Turners, man and wife, two appren-

tices named Gadsden and King; Sarah

Peer, a housemaid, and Eliza Fenning,

the cook. One day the father of Mr.

Turner went to his son's house to

dinner, and Mrs. Turner ordered Eliza

to make some yeast dumplings. When

dinner time came the three Turners

sat down at the table, and began to

discuss the savory dish. The dumplings

had scarcely been tasted however,

when all three were seized with sharp

and agonizing pains. The dish was

not taste the dumplings, and were

not ill.

The curious neighbors peered in;

seeing nobody stirring, they finally

penetrated to the old woman's bedroom

There they found her lying dead

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1876.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.



By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Delaware, a State Democratic Convention, composed of delegates from every county, will be held in Dover, on TUESDAY, June 13th, 1876, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, for the purpose of appointing six delegates, two from each county, to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at St. Louis, on the 27th day of June, 1876.

And it is requested, that the Democratic voters of the several hundreds throughout the State meet, at the regular places for holding such meetings, on TUESDAY, the 13th of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, and, according to the rules of the Democratic party in each county, appoint the number of delegates to said State Convention to which they are entitled respectively.

And it is also requested and urged, that the Democratic voters of the several hundreds throughout the State meet, at the regular places for holding such meetings, on TUESDAY, the 13th of June, 1876, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, and, according to the rules of the Democratic party in each county, appoint the number of delegates to said State Convention to which they are entitled respectively.

That the best men, in all cases, be selected to said State Convention, that they in turn may select the best men to represent us in the National Convention; to whom that they be defeated. But we do not intend to lose any of these States, and our Republican friends need not be alarmed on our account.

ROBERT J. REYNOLDS,
DOVER, May 16, 1876. Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING!

In accordance with a time honored custom, of the Democracy of New Castle County, a County Meeting will be held in the Court House in the city of Dover, on SATURDAY, May 27th, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of appointing six delegates to hold the several nomination elections, appointing a County Executive Committee, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting.

That the aforesaid meeting be held daily made by investigating committee of a Democratic House of Congress, of fraud and corruption in high places, it becomes all good citizens to attend the meeting and help effect a pure organization of the great Democratic party for the ensuing campaign, so that it may effectually battle with and overcome corruption and radicalism in all its forms. The only hope of rescuing our beloved country from the control of unprincipled, unscrupulous, and impudent and duplicitous men upon the success of the Democratic party in the coming contest.

JOHN ROBERTS,
Acting Chairman of County Meeting.

Appquinimink H. D., May 16, 1876.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—President Grant took the country considerably by surprise, on Tuesday, by making several important changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Pierrepont was appointed Minister to England in place of Schenck, recalled. Judge Taft was removed from the War Department and made Attorney-General in place of Mr. Pierrepont and "Don" Cameron of Pennsylvania is made Secretary at War. These are radical changes, and in some respect good ones. There can be no doubt of the qualifications of Mr. Pierrepont for the position to which he is advanced, or of his superiority over the man who has recently been recalled. Judge Taft is a good lawyer and will evidently be more at home as Attorney-General than he was at the head of the War Department. Don Cameron—well, he will do for Grant's Cabinet.

TOWN ORDINANCES.—In our advertising columns will be found the full text of the ordinances for the government of the town, recently adopted by the Board of Town Commissioners.

That the disorderly conduct of the tramps, "peach-plucks" and other like nuisances, who infested Middletown last summer, greatly to the annoyance of the citizens, may not be repeated, the present Board declare their intention to enforce these ordinances to the letter. There is nothing hard or difficult to be obeyed in them, and no requirements to which any good citizen cannot readily submit. Especially is it desired by the people of the town that the Commissioners shall rigidly enforce the ordinance which prohibits fast driving through the streets. People regard the lives and limbs of their little children, a little too precious to be willing to run the risk of injury to them from being run over by rapidly driven teams to gratify the "young sports" who wish to show themselves and their horses to people who only regard such displays with the contempt they merit. There is not so much of this done as in former years, and a few arrests and heavy fines will have a tendency to break it up altogether. Young men and boys who have no regard for others, merit none for themselves and a foolish sympathy for their youth should not be allowed to permit them to escape the punishment they deserve.

"Griselda," the bright Centennial correspondent of the Hartford *Times*, writes to that journal: "The true way to enjoy this wonderful exhibition is to leave home without any limit to your leave of absence. Do not try to write or do any work. Take a holiday in all that the term implies. If you are not hurried you will enjoy a thorough inspection of the contents of each building, and at the termination of your visit feel that you have obtained information and knowledge that will be of service during life."

Mr. Donald Cameron is the only Cabinet appointment President Grant has conferred upon the great State of Pennsylvania, save the brief interregnum reluctantly filled by Mr. Adolph E. Borie. For this late recognition we are, of course, expected to be obediently sensible.—*Press*.

In the Senate on Thursday the bill fixing the salary of the President at \$25,000 was reported back with the recommendation that it pass, the President's veto notwithstanding. No definite action was taken.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Republican papers here, and elsewhere, are predicting the defeat of the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign, on the ground that Ohio will go Republican. It is only necessary to say in reply to this, without admitting for one moment that Ohio will go Republican—that it cannot defeat the Democratic party if it does. The Democratic party is not dependent upon Ohio or Indiana for success. We want and intend to carry those States, but it will be a very serious mistake for our opponents to think that the loss of either, or both of them, will defeat us. We will carry the entire South, with the possible exception of South Carolina and Florida. That, with New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, in the East, and California and Oregon on the Pacific, will elect a Democratic President. With a unit front to the enemy, and with Administrative Reform inscribed upon our banners, led by a candidate who will command the confidence of the people, we shall sweep every one of those States. Ohio and Indiana will swell the majority, but we do not intend to rely upon them for success. Indeed if we were to carry Ohio and Indiana, and lose New York and Connecticut, or New York and New Jersey, we should be defeated. But we do not intend to lose any of these States, and our Republican friends need not be alarmed on our account.

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF GRANT was the nomination of J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War. As a person remarked when he heard of the nomination, "Truly, Grant moves in a mysterious way by wonders to work."

Senator Cameron has frequently said that he would assume a place for his son in the Cabinet before he died, and at last he has succeeded. Ever since Borie went out as Secretary of the Navy, the old man has complained bitterly because Pennsylvania had no representation in the Cabinet. "New York," he was wont to say, "has two places in the Cabinet—Secretary of State and Attorney General, while my State is ignored. It's a d—d shame!"

So disgusted did he become with the Administration that he balked for a long time, and seldom went near the White House. On one occasion, however, last summer, he came to Washington to see the great Ulysses, but found that he was at Long Branch. He then pensively wended his way to the office of the Attorney General, and found that functionary absent also. The veteran Pennsylvanian was tempted to indulge in profanity, but desired for the time being, and walked over to see the Secretary of the Treasury. On reaching the door of the Secretary's office he was confronted by a messenger who said, "Senator, the Secretary is out of town." This was, indeed, too much. The old man's brows became corrugated, and turning away slowly, he muttered loud enough to be heard by everybody around him—"Well, ain't this a hell of a time!" Grant has always humored the old fellow, and put him off, from time to time, with promises of what he ultimately intended to do for Pennsylvania, and on the 22d inst. he made the pertinacious Simon happy by appointing his son, a young man not much over forty years of age, to the responsible position of Secretary of War.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The friends of Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, are actively and earnestly urging him as a suitable candidate for the St. Louis nomination. Mr. Swann is a man of a high order of ability and unblemished personal integrity, and his experience in public affairs is surpassed by very few men in this country. As Mayor of Baltimore, Governor of Maryland, Chairman of an important Committee of the House, President of several Railroads, he has invariably succeeded

in his efforts to effect a radical change in the administration of his office, and has rendered himself obnoxious to the latter on account of his Presidential aspirations, and the vigor with which he prosecuted the whiskey swindlers.

Grant would, of course, have long since dismissed him from his Cabinet, had he not feared that his (B's) chances for the Presidential nomination would be increased by his martyrdom. When Gen. Grant was Assistant Attorney General and a comparatively obscure official, he won the warm friendship of Ulysses, and so became Secretary of the Treasury. Grant used to call frequently at the White House of an evening, in a social way, and discuss not only politics, but matters in general, over a glass of Kentucky Bourbon.

But when he dared to cherish an aspiration toward the high place occupied by his master, a change came over the spirit of Grant's dream, and a coolness sprung up which has culminated in positive enmity. Benjamin Helm must therefore go. Not just now, but after the Cincinnati convention.

Grant will not resign at present, and Grant fears that, by decapitating him, he will injure his friend Conkling's prospects at Cincinnati. Consequently, Grant will remain until after the nomination, when, no matter what the issue, he will be required to leave the Cabinet. He will probably resign, but should he persist in his wilful stubbornness he will promptly be removed by the President.

This fact I learn from a confidential friend of the latter, who also informs me that, as late as the 20th inst., was settled that

"DON" CAMERON WAS TO BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

after Bristow's retirement from that position! "Why a change was made in the programme, I can't imagine," said my informant, "for it was definitely settled that Don was to be Secretary of the Treasury." This may seem almost incredible, but would not such an appointment have been in entire keeping with Grant's appointment to Cabinet positions of such obscure third-rate lawmen as Akerman, Robeson and Williams, and the elevation of the post-trader Belknap to the high position of Secretary of War? And it is by no means certain that this programme will not be carried out on the retirement of

Bristow. How honest and efficient a Cabinet officer young Cameron will make can be judged from the fact that he was dismissed from his position as President of the Northern Central Railroad a couple of years ago, because of gross mismanagement which, it is currently reported, involved the misappropriation of the funds of the company.

As some one said, to-day, "Don was confirmed, not because he is qualified for the position of Secretary of War, but because he is the son of his father." Don is rich, of course, as most of Grant's favorites are, having married a round million with his wife, the daughter of James McCormick, of Harrisburg. A. F. B.

Correspondence of the TRANSCRIPT.

The Great Exhibition.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The women's department is being gradually enriched with valuable contributions, and are long will prove one of the most noteworthy features of the great exhibition. In many respects it is already a leading attraction, and we have promise of numerous desirable additions to its art treasures. Among these may be named the intended contributions from Miss Hosmer, whose fame as a sculptor is a matter of national pride.

In a letter addressed some time

since to Mrs. Gillespie, of the Woman's Centennial Committee, she announces her intention of sending among other works of art, a group of sculpture which will occupy a space of four and a half by six feet in area, and eight feet in height; representing Emancipation, or the "African Sibyl" foreshadowing the freedom of her race," the largest ideal statue yet executed by Miss Hosmer.

There will also be a copy of Lord Brownlow's gates, which measure ten feet in width by seventeen feet in height, and present seventy-one figures, representing the animal and vegetable kingdoms. In addition to the above there will be a marble fountain, executed for a patron of art in San Francisco; together with bronze copies of some previous productions of acknowledged merit.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The natural expectation is that on the approaching Fourth of July the city of Philadelphia will present an extraordinary blaze of glory; in fact the intention is to extend the anniversary celebration over a period of some two weeks, during which time unlimited manifestations of patriotic exultation will be the order of the day—and night—and in order to afford the American Eagle an unobstructed opportunity to take a bird's eye view of the scene, it is proposed to illuminate the entire city—not by ordinary gas lights and tallow dips—but by a great aerial irradiation which will permeate every nook and cranny and fifty feet of the shaft when the great geyser will be let up.

JUDGE TIPTON has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the eighteenth Illinois district.

HELL GATE.

In anticipation of the grand "blow out" when the Hell Gate explosion takes place, the residents of Astoria are getting into a state of great trepidation. Mindful of the late destruction occasioned in New Jersey by giant powder, the Astorians anticipate the final end of all things, as far as they are concerned, and "desirable residences" may be had at absurdly low figures. Parties seeking eligible summer quarters should seize upon this opportunity, for, according to General Newton, who is engineering this little affair, it will be no "great shakes" after all. He does not even think the shock will be felt upon the river banks, and in order to manifest his faith in the dictum of science, announces his intention of standing within two hundred and fifty feet of the shaft when the great geyser will be let up.

BOWEN'S EXPULSION FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The "City of Churches" is in quite a flutter of excitement over the expulsion of Mr. H. C. Bowen from Plymouth Church.

Mr. W. F. Schroeder, of aeronautic celebrity, who proposes to the Philadelphia City Fathers a plan of illuminating the entire municipality by means of calcium lights and reflectors, displayed from his "air ship," at an altitude of some five or six hundred feet. The cost of the operation would be less than one thousand dollars, and aside from the question of economy, the novelty of the idea would be in appropriate keeping with the countless wonders which fascinate us at every turn in the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

While verbal descriptions of the great exhibition are "thick as leaves in Lombrosa," good pictorial representations are by no means equally common.

The illustrated papers contain many creditable productions, but in the whole range of the engraver's art we have seen nothing to surpass the beautiful illustrations in Harper's Weekly. An efficient corps of artists and engravers is maintained at the exhibition and all the most attractive features of the grand display are promptly and accurately represented.

As an evidence of newspaper enterprise this may be considered of equal interest with the most attractive features of the great exhibition. A ticket thus formed is the very strongest within our reach.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER says: "Til-

don's nomination would cut off all hope of any Western State and leave New York in doubt.

The first place will be given to Bayard, Hancock, or some other compromise man equally acceptable to the East and the West, and the second may go to Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. A ticket thus formed is the very strongest within our reach."

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

The Illinois republican convention

Wednesday appointed George Robbins, R. G. Ingersoll, G. B. Raum, and George S. Bangs delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention. Shelby M. Cullum was nominated for Governor. Some "bloody shirt" resolutions were passed, and one expressive of confidence in Gen. Grant's administration.

Agricultural.

[Written for the TRANSCRIER by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]

RENEWING STRAWBERRY BEDS.

A good way to renew an old strawberry bed, is to cut out with a hoe, as soon as the plants have done fruiting, enough plants to leave them growing about three feet apart. Then take a fork—a potato fork is best—and loosen up the ground all over the bed, breaking the lumps, and leaving it soft and smooth; and very soon the runners will grow out and cover the ground. Sometimes it is best to guide the runners to vacant places, and set them, by taking a garden trowel, and covering them at the joints with earth, first sinking them about half an inch below the surface of the soil. In the fall, the bed will probably contain more plants than ought to grow in it, and they should be thinned out to stand about eight inches apart, or further if you choose. Some varieties bear well when growing close, and some do not. The rule is generally not to allow the plants to bear over two years before renewing them. The advantage of renewing in this way is, that you get a full crop of fruit every season, on the same bed.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

Every farmer should have a summer compost heap, consisting of manure not sufficiently decomposed to use in the spring. Manure will not decompose under cover half as rapidly as it will

when exposed to the rains, therefore

place your compost heap out in your barnyard, or in any place where there

will be but little waste from being

washed in heavy rains.

A square heap does very well as to shape; and the top

should be made flat so as not to shed

rain. The more straw mixed with it

the better, as the decomposition of the

straw produces certain acids which

tends "fix" the ammonia emitted from

the manure.

The sides and top of the

heap should be covered with straw to

prevent evaporation. No lime should

be mixed with such a heap, unless it is

composed of very coarse materials, with

but little manure. Plaster may be

sprinkled through it to advantage as an

absorbent ammonia of the stable dung.

Salt is of no particular benefit over

what it would be, if applied to land sepa-

rately. Much is good—that is

muck from swamps which has been

drawn out in the fall, and left exposed

to the frosts of winter to become dis-

integrated. This, if mixed in layers with

the compost heap, will imbibe the gases

and virtue of the stable dung, and the

next spring the whole heap will be ex-

cellent manure, and in good condition

to use on any crop; but the heap ought

to be forked over twice during the

summer. It is only the coarser por-

tions of the contents of the barnyard,

and gatherings of weeds, etc., during

the summer, that most require to be

composted; yet, for many crops, the

heaps be properly managed almost the

entire contents of the stable and barn-

yard would be better to lie over one

season. Composting is only injurious

when a large portion of the virtue of

the manure is allowed to escape into the

atmosphere, by using no muck or plas-

ter, and by not properly covering the

heaps, or so making them that the rains

are carried off, instead of penetrating

through them. Any ordinary soil may

be used in the place of muck to about

the same advantage.

HOW TO HANDLE SHEEP.

A great many farmers and their

help handle sheep in a wrong way,

often pulling out handfuls of wool,

when this just might as well be avoided

as not. An old sheep raiser says:

"When about to catch a sheep, move carefully

toward the one to be taken, until you

are sufficiently near to spring quickly

and seize the beast by the neck with both hands. Then pass one hand around

the body, grasp the brisket, and lift

the sheep clear from the ground. The

wool must not be pulled. If the sheep

is a heavy one, let one hand and wrist

be put around the neck and the other

pressed against the rump." That is

good advice, as when sheep are roughly

handled, if the wool is pulled, the small

bruises will render them less tame, and

more difficult to handle.

EXPERIMENTING IN PRUNING.

A Western fruit grower reports that

he made the following experiment:

A branch one inch in diameter was cut

from a tree of Rawle's Janet on the first day

of each month in the year, and at the

end of five months, when all were held

over, they were opened and found to

have decayed the least in those cut in

February and March (or just before the

swelling of buds) and most in those cut

in June and July, or during the grow-

ing season. This goes to show that the

best time to prune fruit trees is early

in the spring, before the sap begins to flow

freely, which has been the custom of

most fruit growers for a century past.

ONLY ONE BREED OF POULTRY.

Many persons think they ought to

keep several breeds of fowls; but one

breed is enough for farmers, and all

persons who merely keep poultry for

their own use. Young men are most

inclined to buy several breeds, but a few

years experience generally causes

them of this propensity. One good

breed is more profitable, and a great

deal less trouble than two or three that

keep separate. It will do very well to

have different breeds of hens, if one de-

sires to cross his fowls, with but one

breed of cocks; but to keep several

breeds in separate yards, without any

intention to breed fowls for sale, is not

advisable. To those who desire to ob-

tain new breeds I would say, that the

statement in regard to the alleged good

qualities of fowls in circulars and pub-

lished in the papers cannot always be

depended on. I cannot in this article

go into the general merits of different

breeds, but will simply say, have noth-

ing to do with black fowls.

CURE FOR SCRATCHES.

Take by weight one part of resin

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to

scorch or burn, and when melted let it

cool, then it is ready for use. It will

curse scratches on horse's legs, if applied

as soon as the disease is discovered

and three parts of lard. Melt them

together over a slow fire, so as not to